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[FI]

Synthetic Peptide Having Chaperone Activity, Method for Measuring Decarboxylation Thereof, Pharmaceutical For Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy, and Research Measurement Method Therefor

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[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

To provide a new synthetic peptide having a molecular chaperone activity, to provide a pharmaceutical for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, to provide a method for researching the same, and the like.

[Means to Solve the Problems]

Amino acid sequence Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly-Ala-Pro-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ala-X(1) [where (X(1) is Asp or Glu] peptide, or Ile-Ser-X(2)-Gly-Ser-Gly-X(3)-Thr-Trp-Ser-Asn-X(4)-Tyr [where X(2), X(3) and X(4) are Asp, Glu or Arg]. Peptide at least in part adds to peptide which comprises Lys-Thr-Asn-Met-Lys-His-Met-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Val-Val-Gly-Gly-Leu-Gly of the amino acid sequence derived from prion protein, such that decarboxylation activity of peptide of the latter can be observed.

[Selected Drawing] none

[Claims]

[Claim 1]

A synthetic peptide comprising the sequence: Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly-Ala-Pro-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ala-X(1) where X(1) is Asp or Glu, where the synthetic peptide possesses chaperone activity.

[Claim 2]

A synthetic peptide comprising the sequence: Ile-Ser-X(2)-Gly-Ser-Gly-X(3)-Thr-Trp-Ser-Asn-X(4)-Tyr or Tyr-X(4)-Asn-Ser-Trp-Thr-X(3)-Gly-Ser-Gly-X(2)-Ser-Ile, where X(2), X(3) and X(4) are Asp, Glu or Arg, where the synthetic peptide possesses chaperone activity.

[Claim 3]

The N-terminal portion of aforementioned amino acid sequence begining with NH2 or NHCOCH3, in Claim 1 or 2, with C-terminal being COOH or CONH2, and where the stated synthetic peptide possesses chaperone activity.

[Claim 4]

An amino acid sequence comprising: Ile-Ser-X(2)-Gly-Ser-Gly-X(3)-Thr-Trp-Ser-Asn-X(4)-Tyr or Tyr-X(4)-Asn-Ser-Trp-Thr-X(3)-Gly-Ser-Gly-X(2)-Ser-Ile where X(2), X(3) and X(4) are Asp, Glu or Arg, which may be used for purposes of a measurement method, to measure decarboxylation activity, when added to a buffer which includes trifluoro-ethanol and oxalo-acetate.

[Claim 5]

A peptide having an amino acid sequence derived from a prion protein, comprising: Lys-Thr-Asn-Met-Lys-His-Met-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Gly-Leu-Gly or Gly-Leu-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Met-His-Lys-Met-Asn-Thr-Lys, which may be used for purposes of a measurement method, to measure decarboxylation activity when added to a buffer which includes synthetic peptide and oxalo acetate which stated peptide comprises at least in part, the peptides stated in the any one claim of Claims 1 through 3.

[Claim 6]

A measurement method for measuring decarboxylation activity, as stated in Claim 4 or 5, using peptide with a designated N- terminal of aforementioned amino acid sequence as being NH2 or NHCOCH3, and with designated C-terminal as being COOH or CONH2.

[Claim 7]

A pharmaceutical drug for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, designated as the synthetic peptide stated in any one claim of Claims 1 through 3.

[Claim 8]

An amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence prion protein, comprising the sequence Lys-Thr-Asn-Met-Lys-His-Met-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Gly-Ala-Gly-Leu-Gly or Gly-Leu-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Met-His-Lys-Met-Asn-Thr-Lys, used for purposes of a research method for screening pharmaceutical drugs for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, designating any peptide which possesses such sequence at least in part.



A research method for screening pharmaceutical drugs for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, as stated in Claim 8, which peptide is designated to have an N-terminal of aforementioned amino acid sequence as being NH2 or NHCOCH3, and a C-terminal as being COOH or CONH2.

#### [Claim 10]

A research method for screening pharmaceutical drugs for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, designating an amphipathic amino acid sequence which includes a basic amino acid such as a lysine residue as at least one of the amino acid residues.

[Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Technological Field of Invention]

This invention relates to a pharmaceutical drug for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy and a research method for measuring decarboxylation activity of novel synthetic peptide which possesses chaperone activity, comprising a partial amino acid sequence of prion protein.

## [0002] [Prior Art]

There is strong request from society for development of a treatment drug for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy such as Creutzfeldt-Jakob illness [sukureipii], or bovine spongiform encephalopathy. (K.T. Adjou et al., CNS Drugs 10:83-89 [1998]). Several low-molecular weight compounds have been developed so far, but it is desired that compounds with such activity have better effectiveness and fewer side effects.

#### [0003]

As described by F.E.Cohen and S.B.Prusiner [Annu. Rev. Biochem. 67:793-819 (1998)], transmissible spongiform encephalopathy may involve a polypeptide chaperone (protein X), or polymeric form of the chaperone [C. Soto et al., Lancet 355(9199):192-7 (2000); C. Soto et al., Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 226(3):672-80 (1996)]. Furthermore, conversion from normal form of human (or mouse) prion protein (PrPc) to the contagious form (PrPsc) is reported using a synthetic peptide (iPrP-13) consisting of 13 amino acid residues.

#### [0004]

In order to develop a short chain peptide of low molecular weight as an organic compound which possesses desired molecular chaperone activity, a random screening method was adopted, with substituting an amino acid residue within an existing amino acid sequence which possesses biological activity. With using methods from earlier studies, paying attention to characteristics of amino acid residues, such methods replaced an amino acid residue with another which has similar properties. In addition, there are also alterative methods using -CH(2)-NH-, -CH=CH-, -NHCO- to produce conversion by amidation reaction, to produce acetylation of the peptide bond (-CONH-), or acetylation of the C-terminal or the N-terminal, or by introducing cysteine residues into suitable location, changing the linear structure to a cyclic structure, or from cyclic to linear type, in addition by exchanging L- amino acid residues with D- amino acid residues, or by constructing inverse sequence peptides. [B.L Lie et al., Biol Pharm Bull. 19(12):1602-6 (1996)].

## [0005]

For example, as reported by C. Soto et al (op. cit.) such methods can be used to produce peptides that block conversion to the beta-sheet conformation.

## [0006]

The relevance of contagious prion protein (PrPsc) to transmissible spongiform encephalopathy is argued by many researchers, but a precise connection with normal prion protein (PrPc) function other than via the stress response proteins remains unclear. However, from studies of synthetic peptides made from the prion protein using trifluoro-ethanol, it is presumed (although not proven) that such connection might reveal decarboxylation activity vis-a-vis the oxalo-acetate (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication 2002-22736 disclosure).

#### [0007] .

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

An objective of this invention is to provide a compound for a method of measuring [or detecting] transmissible spongiform encephalopathy using a synthetic peptide, by measuring decarboxylation activity concomitant with molecular chaperone activity, and to provide a research method for same.

#### [8000]

[Means to Solve the Problems]

A peptide discovered by this inventor, as the result of diligent investigation, comprises the amino acid sequence R4NH-Lys-Thr-Asn-Met-Lys-His-Met-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Val-Val-Gly-Gly-Leu-Gly-COR5 as derived from the amino acid sequence of prion protein (Sequence Number 13 in sequence table) or R4NH-Gly-Leu-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Met-His-Lys-Met-Asn-Thr-Lys-COR5 (Sequence Number 14 in sequence table) (where R4 denotes hydrogen atom or acetyl group, and R5 denotes OH or NH2) where either of these amino acid sequences is shown by using measures of trifluoro-ethanol (TFE), to determine whether decarboxylation activity of oxalo-acetate is promoted. Furthermore, as for amino acid sequence amino acid sequence R1NH-Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly-Ala-Pro-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ala-X(1)-COR2 (Sequence Number 10 in sequence table) (where X(1) denotes Asp or Glu, and where R1 denotes hydrogen atom or acetyl group, and where R2 denotes OH or NH2), or as for R3NH-Ile-Ser-X(2)-Gly-Ser-Gly-X(3)-Thr-Trp-Ser-Asn-X(4)-Tyr-COR4 (Sequence Number 11 in sequence table) or R3NH-Tyr-X(4)-Asn-Ser-Trp-Thr-X(3)-Gly-Ser-Gly-X(2)-Ser-Ile-COR4 (Sequence Number 12 in sequence table) (where X(2), X(3) and X(4) denotes Asp, Glu or Arg, and where R1 denotes hydrogen atom or acetyl group, and where R2 denotes OH or NH2). For any of the foregoing peptides, as compared with added chlopromazine, it can be determined whether decarboxylation activity of oxalo-acetate is promoted, which can be discovered even with the absence of TFE, by which discovery this invention was completed.

#### [0009]

Furthermore, X(1) may denote Asp, and X(2), X(3) and X(4) may denote Asp or Arg, as additional desirable embodiments.

#### [0010]

In addition, a research method for drugs for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy relates to the invention of this application, using any of the above-mentioned synthetic peptides, or designating that an amphipathic amino acid sequence as for example which occurs in calcitonin, with at least one or more basic amino acid lysine residues.

#### [0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The synthesis of peptides according to this invention may be accomplished using an activated ester method, mixed acid anhydride method, azide method or other C-terminus activation method, carbodiimide or other coupling method, or an N-carboxy anhydride (NCA) method, with an oxidation and reduction method or solid phase synthesis method or other method.

#### [0012]

Replacing the said peptide as active ingredient with the peptide of this invention concerns a molecular chaperone agent which it includes, or which combines with said peptide, by means of which it is possible to include a physiologically acceptable salt of the above-mentioned peptide, as the active ingredient as physiologically acceptable salt, or alkali inorganic acid or organic acid, for example sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, oleic acid, fumaric acid, etc.

#### [0013]

The prescribed peptide or its salt may, according to this invention, be made for oral or parenteral delivery, and for treatment or prevention.

#### [0014]

The prescribed peptide can be made into a powder, granule, capsule, tablet or other solid preparation or syrup, elixir or other liquid state for formulation as an oral dosage agent. In addition, it can made injectable, for rectal administration, for an external skin preparation, for an inhalant, or for parenteral administration. These formulations following conventional methods, by adding manufacturing processes by which the active ingredient in pharmacological may be produced. Furthermore, it is also possible to make an increased retention formulation, with known technology.

[0015]

A solid preparation for oral dosage is produced, using active ingredient and a vehicle, for example lactose, starch, crystalline cellulose, calcium lactate, sodium metasilicate aluminate magnesium, anhydrous silicic acid, etc; and by mixing or making a powder, or with wet type or dry type granulation using sucrose [hidorokishi puropiru seruroosu], poly vinyl pyrrolidone chain or other binder [karuboki shimechiru seruroosu], including [karubokishi mechiruseruro osukarushiumu] or other disintegrating granulating agent to make tablets. These powder and granule pill-making processes must be done using magnesium stearate \*\* [or other substances], including talc or other lubricant. The granule or tablet sheath may be made with an enteric base, such as hydroxymethyl cellulose phthalate, methacrylic acid, methyl methacrylate copolymer, or made with other enteric sheath formulation, such as ethyl cellulose, carnauba wax, or hydrogenated oil to make an increased retention formulation. In addition, capsules produced may be filled with powder, or with granules or other hard capsules after melting active ingredient in glycerin, polyethylene glycol chain, sesame oil, olive oil etc. The sheath may also be made with gelatin film to make a soft capsule.

## [0016]

A liquid state formulation for oral dosage is produced using the active ingredient and melting sucrose, sorbitol, glycerin or other sweetener in water, to makes an elixir of transparent syrup. Furthermore, by using an essential oil, with ethanol etc, it is possible to make an emulsion or suspension, by including gum arabic, traganth, polysorbate 80, [karubokishi mechiruseruro osunatoriumu] etc. These liquid state formulations may include desired flavoring, colorant, preservative etc

## [0017]

An injectable form is produced with hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, lactic acid, sodium lactate, sodium hydrogen phosphate \*\*, or with sodium dihydrogen phosphate \*\* or with other pH adjustment agent, sodium chloride, fructose or other isotonic agent, which melts the active ingredient in injectable distilled water, produced using sterile filters, and filled ampoules, or by lyophilizing under vacuum. Furthermore, by using mannitol, dextrin, cyclodextrin, gelatin, etc it is possible to produce an injectable form of soluble type. An active ingredient emulsifying agent may include lecithin, polysorbate 80, polyoxyethylene hardening \*\* to make an injectable emulsion.

#### [0018]

A rectal administration agent is produced by humidifying active ingredient and cacao butter, aliphatic acid and base for triglyceride, polyethylene glycol chain or other suppository sink that is packed in type and cools, or after melting active ingredient in polyethylene glycol chain, soybean oil etc, with a sheath of gelatin film.

#### [0019]

An external skin preparation is produced by adding active ingredient to the white vaseline, beeswax, liquid paraffin, polyethylene glycol chain etc, humidifying or kneading the combination to make an ointment, or rosin, using alkyl acrylate ester polymer or other adhesive and kneading the combination after spreading/displaying or extending with a polyethylene or other nonwoven fabric.

#### [0020]

An inhalant is produced with active ingredient in freon gas or other propellant melting or dispersing, or filled in a pressure resistant vessel as an aerosol agent.

#### [0021]

A dose of peptide of this invention differs depending upon age, body weight and disease of patient (cattle, sheep or other animal including) of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, but usually with per day approximately 1 to 500 mg, divided into one or several dosage times, as desirable to prescribe.

## [0022]

Below, the invention is explained more concretely, on the basis of a Working Example, but not limited to this. In addition, protein which has amino acid sequence of synthetic peptide which applies this activity measurement method to the total length of an amino acid sequence of all kinds of prion protein, possesses chaperone activity according to the present invention, making use of known amino acid characteristics or other taxonomy and (40% or higher) homology, the claims of this invention include utilizing an amino acid sequence entirely or portion thereof to include an amino acid sequence where homology is high, for the same objectives (i.e., treatment, or prevention of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy or development of diagnostics). Furthermore, as for this activity measurement method, as for being able to utilize the method also for, prevention of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy or research method for a drug or diagnostic, it is not something where application method is limited in the this working example.





[0023]

[Working Example (s)]

First, various synthetic peptides were prepared.

Synthetic peptides used for this working example are shown in the below-mentioned Table 1.

[0024] [Table 1]

	SEQUENCE
1	GIGKFLKKAKKFAKAFVKILKK-CONH2
2	LAKLLKALAKLLKK-CONH2
3	KTNMKHMAGAAAAGAVVGGLG-COOH
4	GLGGVVAGAAAAGAMHKMNTK-COOH
5	DAPAAPAGPAVPV-COOH
6	VPVAPGAPAAPAD-COOH
7	ISRGSGRTWSNRY-COOH
8	ISDGSGDTWSNDY-COOH
9	CH3CONH-KTNMKHMAGAAAAGAVVGGLG-COOH

#### [0025]

As described in the publications of prior art [A. Iwahori et al., Biol Pharm Bull. 20(3):267-70 (1997); K. Johnsson et al., Nature 365(6446):530-2. (1993); G. Forloni et al., Nature 362(6420):543-6 (1993); C. Soto et al., Lancet 355(9199):192-7 (2000)] the amino acid sequences in Sequence Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 5 are public knowledge. Amino acid sequences in Sequence Numbers 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are included in claims of this invention. In addition, for amino acid sequence which are stated in Sequence Number 1,2,3,4 and 9, at least one amphipathic amino acid sequence may be included, such as exists in calcitonin, with basic amino acid lysine residues or other amino acid.

#### [0026]

Next, decarboxylase activity measurement was done. This measurement method is as follows. 2.98 mM oxalo acetate (1.7 ml; 50mM MOPS, 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.5) with trifluoro-ethanol (TFE) (0.2 ml) by addition to a spectroscope cell, at room temperature, and with 5 min agitation. Adding 0.1 ml of measured sample of 2.0 mM concentration to solution of after stirring,, to obtain a reaction solution total amount of 2 ml, at room temperature, with 1 minute agitation (Iuchi, HS-3B, rotation speed 4). After that, churning was stopped, absorbance at 285 nm was measured with using a spectroscope (Ultroaspec3100pro, Amersham Bioscienescorp.). A sample of Sequence Number 2 (0.2 mM) was used as control sample.

## [0027]

After starting the reaction, absorbance was reduced for an amino acid sequence as stated in Sequence Number 2, after 2500 seconds. Similarly, absorbance was reduced for oxalo-acetate using amino acid Sequence Number 2. Concerning test peptide (Sequence Number 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) absorbance was reduced similarly, with the relative ratio activity for amino acid sequences in Sequence Number 2 of test peptide with below-mentioned Mathematical Formula 1.

[0028]

[Mathematical Formula 1]

$$[----] = (c-b)/(a-b)$$

[0029]





This measurement result is shown in Table 2

[0030]

[Table 2]

****	****
1	0.32
2	1.00
3	0. 12
4	0. 12
5	0.02
6	0.04
7	NT
8	NT
9	NT

#### [0031]

As for amino acid sequences stated in Sequence Number 3 and 4, from TFE existing at the start of the reaction, it became clear from this result that these sequences possessed decarboxylation activity.

#### [0032]

Next, chaperone activity measurement of synthetic peptide was done. This measurement method is as follows. 2.98 mM oxalo-acetate (1.7 ml; 50mM MOPS, 0.1 5M NaCl, pH 7.5) with TFE (0.2 ml) added to a spectroscope cell, at room temperature, with agitation for 5 min, adding 0.1 ml to the measurement sample of 2.0 mM concentration to solution of after stirring,, to obtain a reaction solution total amount as 2 ml, at room temperature, with 1 minute agitation (Iuchi, HS-3B, rotation speed 4). After that, churning was stopped, and absorbance at 285 nm was measured with a spectroscope (Ultroaspec 3100pro, Amersham Bioscienescorp.). Amino acid sequence (0.2 mM) stated in 2.0 mM Sequence Number 3 (or 4) was used as a control sample. Absorbance was reduced after starting the reaction for Sequence Number 3, after 2500 seconds. Similarly, absorbance was reduced for oxalo-acetate using Sequence Number 3.

#### [0033]

Next, a sample of 0.2 ml test peptide (Sequence Number 5, 6, 7 or 8) was added in place of TFE of the above-mentioned operation, and agitated for 5 min at room temperature. Then, adding 0.1 ml of sample (Sequence Number 3) of 2.0 mM concentration to solution of after stirring, to obtain a reaction solution total amount of 2 ml, at room temperature, with 1 minute of agitation (Iuchi, HS-3B, rotation speed 4). After stopping churning, absorbance at 285 nm was measured with the spectroscope. Relative ratio activity for amino acid sequence which is stated in Sequence Number 3 (or 4) of test peptide with below-mentioned Mathematical Formula 2 was sought.

## [0034]

[Mathematical Formula 2]

$$[----] = (f-e)/(d-e)$$

#### [0035]

this measurement result is shown in Table 3.

[0036]

[Table 3]

武料			相対比活性
配列番号3	(200 μ M)	+	1.00
TFE			1.00
配列番号4	$(200 \mu\text{M})$	+	1, 00
TFE			1.00
配列番号3	$(200 \mu\mathrm{M})$	+	0. 12
配列番号5	$(100 \mu\text{M})$		V. 16
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0. 38
配列番号5	$(200 \mu M)$		0, 36
配列番号3	$(200 \mu\text{M})$	+	0. 42
配列番号6	$(100 \mu M)$		V. 1D
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0. 44
配列番号6	(200 µ M)		0. 11
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	NT
配列番号7	$(100 \mu M)$		
配列番号3	$(200 \mu\mathrm{M})$	+	NT
配列番号?	(200 $\mu$ M)		.,,
配列番号3	(200 µ M)	+	NT
配列番号8	$(100 \mu M)$		•••
配列番号3	$(200 \mu$ M)	+	NT
配列番号8	(200 $\mu$ M)		171

#### [0037]

From this result, as for peptide (Sequence Number 6) of this invention, it became clear to have possessed chaperone activity.

## [0038]

Furthermore, chaperone activity measurement of a synthetic peptide was done with another method. This measurement method is as follows. In spectroscope cell, 2 mM Sequence Number 3 (or 4) (0.2 ml), in mixed solution of buffer (50 mM MOPS, 0.1 5M NaCl, pH 7.0) (1.4 ml), was agitated for 48 hours (Iuchi, HS-3B, rotation speed 4) at room temperature including 2 mM measurement sample (Sequence Number 5, 6, 7, 8) (0.2 ml). A total amount of 2.0 ml was obtained after stirring, adding 2.98mM oxalo-acetate (0.2 ml), and then furthermore with 1 minute agitation. Churning was stopped, and absorbance measured at 285 nm at 5000 second after the starting the reaction, using a spectroscope (Ultraspec3100pro, Amersham Biosciences Corp.). As a control sample, absorbance measured with Sequence Number 3 with trifluoro-ethanol (TFE) existing was designated as 1.00.

#### [0039]

This measurement result is shown in Table 4.

[0040]

## [Table 4]

( )F		相対比活性
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M) +$	1.00
TFE (+)		1.00
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M) +$	0. 59
TFE (-)		0. 59
配列番号4	$(200 \mu\text{M}) +$	0. 70
TFE (+)		0.70
配列番号4	$(200 \mu\text{M}) +$	0. 54
TFE (-)		0. 54
配列番号3	$(200 \mu\text{M})$ +	0, 62
配列番号5	(200 μ M)	0.02
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M) +$	0. 60
配列番号6	(200 μ M)	0.00
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M) +$	0. 65
配列番号?	(200 μ M)	0.00
配列番号3	$(200 \mu\text{N}) +$	0. 57
配列番号8	(200 μ M)	0. 37

#### [0041]

From this result, as for peptide (Sequence Number 6 and 7) of this invention it became clear to have possessed chaperone activity.

#### [0042]

Next, decarboxylation activity measurement was done using another different method. This measurement method is as follows. In a spectroscope cell, 2 mM Sequence Number 9 (0.2 ml), in mixed solution of buffer (50 mM MOPS, 0.1 5M NaCl, pH 7.0) (1.4 ml), is agitated for 48 hours (Iuchi, HS- 3B,rotation spe< 4) with room temperature including TFE (0.2 ml). An obtained total amount of 2.0 ml including, after stirring, 2.98mM oxalo acetate (0.2 ml), is furthermore agitated for 1 minute. Churning is stopped, and absorbance after 5000 seconds measured with a spectroscope (UltraspecS 100pro, Amersham Biosciences Corp). As control sample, absorbance measured with Sequence Number 2 from trifluoro-ethanol (TFE) existing was designated as 1.00.

#### [0043]

This measurement result is shown in Table 5.

[0044]

## [Table 5]

****	****	****
**** 2 200 µM, + TFE (+)	0. 195	1.00
**** 2 200 µM + TFE (-)	0. 159	
**** 9 200 µM +TFE (+)	0. 169	0.61
**** 9 200 µM +TFE (-)	0. 147	





[0045]

From this result, as for amino acid sequence which is stated in Sequence Number 9 under TFE existing it became clear to have possessed decarboxylation activity.

[0046]

Next, chaperone activity measurement of chlorpromazine, which is used as antipsychotic drug, was done. This measurement method is as follows. In a spectroscope cell, 2 mM Sequence Number 9 (0.2 ml), in mixed solution of buffer (50 mM MOPS, 0.1 5M NaCl, pH 6.0) (1.4 ml), was agitated for 48 hours (Iuchi, HS- 3B, rotation speed 4) at room temperature, including 2 mM chlopromazine. A total amount of 2.0 ml after stirring, adding 2.98mM oxalo acetate (0.2 ml), was furthermore agitated for 1 minute. Churning was stopped, absorbance measured at 285 nm after 5000 seconds after starting the reaction with a spectroscope (Ultraspec3100pro, Amersham Biosciences Corp.) As control sample, absorbance measured for Sequence Number 9 with chlopromazine existing was designated as 1.00.

[0047]

This measurement result is shown in Table 6.

[0048]

[Table 6]

武料	相対比活性
プロルブ ロマジ ン (200 μ M) (pH6.0)	1, 00
経衝溶液中でのオキサ゚ロアセテートの自己分解 (pll6.0)	1.00
配列番号 9 (200 μ M) +クロルブ ロマジン (200 μ M) (pH6. 0)	1. 31

[0049]

From this result, as for chaperone activity measurement method of this invention it became clear to be able to search low molecular weight organic compound as treatment drug for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy.

#### [0050]

[Effects of the Invention]

Above-mentioned peptide has molecular chaperone activity, and possesses application for treatment, prevention or diagnostic for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy.

```
[0051] [Sequence]
<110> BioFrontier Institute Inc. [BioFrontier Kenkyusho KK]
<120> Synthetic Peptide with Chaperone Activity
<130> IY04651
<140>
<141> IP 2002-128976
                       2002-4-30
     IP 2002-200884
                       2002-7-10
      IP 2002-268260
                       2002-9-13
<160> NO OF <210> SEQ ID NOS : 14
<170> Patent In Ver. 2.1
<210> SEQ ID NO 1
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Synthetic Peptide
<220>
<223> Topology is normal chain type
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Gly Ile Gly Lys Phe Leu Lys Lys Ala Lys Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Phe
                                     10
                                                          15
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Val Lys lie Leu Lys Lys
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<223> Synthetic Peptide
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  1
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<223> Synthetic Peptide
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Lys Thr Asn Met Lys His Met Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Val
 1
                  5
                                    10
                                                         15
Val Gly Gly Leu Gly
             20
```

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Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Val Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Met His
                                     10
Lys Met Asn Thr Lys
<210> SEQ ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 13
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Synthetic Peptide
<220>
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Asp Ala Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Gly Pro Ala Val Pro Val
                  5
  1
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Val Pro Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Asp
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<220>
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  1
                  5
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<220>
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<223> Topology is normal chain type
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Ile Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly Asp Thr Trp Ser Asn Asp Tyr
                                      10
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<211> LENGTH: 21
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<223> Topology is normal chain type
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<223> C- terminus is
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                                     10
Val Gly Gly Leu Gly
             20
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<13>
Xaa represents Asp or Glu
<400> 10
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<220> PEPTIDE
<3>
Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg
<220> PEPTIDE
<7>
Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg
<220>
PEPTIDE
<12>
Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg
<400> 11
Ile Ser Xaa Gly Ser Gly Xaa Thr Trp Ser Asn Xaa Tyr
                  5
<210> SEQ ID NO 12
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PEPTIDE
<2>
Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg
<220>
PEPTIDE
Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg
<220>
PEPTIDE
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Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg
<400> 12
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                                     10
                  5
Val Gly Gly Leu Gly
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<400> 14
Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Val Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Met His
                                     10
1
                  5
Lys Met Asn Thr Lys
             20
```

Drawings

(



#### (19) 日本国特許庁(JP)

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(33) 優先權主張国	日本国 (JP)	Fターム (参え	考) 2G045	AA40	BB51	DA20	DA36	FB01
(31) 優先權主張番号	特願2002-268260 (P2002-268260)			GC10				
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					ZA182			
			4H045	AA10	AA30	BA16	EA20	EA50
				FA10				

(54) 【発明の名称】シャペロン活性を有する合成ペプチド、脱炭酸活性の測定方法、伝連性海綿状脳症用薬剤及びその探索方法

## (57)【要約】

【課題】分子シャペロン活性を有する新規な合成ペプチドや伝達性海綿状脳症用薬剤及び その探索方法等を提供する。

【解決手段】アミノ酸配列VのIーPドローVのIーAIの一PドローGIYーAIの一PドローAIの一RIO - AIの一RIO - AIO -

【選択図】 なし



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

#### 【請求項1】

下記のアミノ酸配列

Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly-Ala-Pro-Ala-Ala-P ro-Ala- X ¼ ( X ¼ は A S P 又はGluを表す。)を少なくとも一部に有するこ とを特徴とするシャペロン活性を有する合成ペプチド。

#### 【請求項2】

下記のアミノ酸配列

 $I \mid e - 8er - X_2 - G \mid y - 8er - G \mid y - X_3 - T kr - TrP - 8er - As$  $n - X_4 - T y r y t$ 

Tyr-X4-Asn-8er-TrP-Thr-X3-Gly-8er-Gly-X2 -ser-Ile

(X<sub>2</sub>、X<sub>3</sub>及びX<sub>4</sub>はASP、Glu又はAとみである。)を少なくとも一部に有する ことを特徴とするシャペロン活性を有する合成ペプチド。

#### 【請求項3】

前記アミノ酸配列のN末端がNH2又はNHCOCH3であり、C末端がCOOH又はC ONH。であることを特徴とする請求項1又は2に記載のシャペロン活性を有する合成ペ プチド.

#### 【請求項4】

下記のアミノ酸配列

I le  $-8er-X_2-G$  | y-8er-G |  $y-X_3-T$  | kr-T r P-8er-A s $n - X_4 - T y r 又は$ 

 $Tyr-X_4-Asn-8er-TrP-Thr-X_3-Gly-8er-Gly-X_2$ -8er-Ile

(X<sub>2</sub>、X<sub>3</sub>及びX<sub>4</sub>はASP、Glu又はAとみである。)を少なくとも一部に有する ペプチドを、トリフロロエタノールとオキザロアセテートを含む緩衝液に加える工程を有 することを特徴とする脱炭酸活性の測定方法。

#### 【請求項5】

プリオン蛋白質のアミノ酸配列由来の下記のアミノ酸配列

Lys-Thr-Asn-Met-Lys-His-Met-A|a-G|y-A|a-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Val-Val-Gly-Gly-Leu-GIソヌは

G|y-Leu-G|y-G|y-Va|-Va|-A|a-G|y-A|a-A|a-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Met-His-Lys-Met-Asn-Thr-LYS

を少なくとも一部に有するペプチドを、請求項1乃至3のいずれが1項に記載の合成ペプ チドとオキサロアセテートを含む緩衝液に加える工程を有することを特徴とする脱炭酸活 性の測定方法。

#### 【請求項6】

前記アミノ酸配列のN末端をNH2又はNHCOCHaとし、C末端をCOOH又はCO NH2とすることを特徴とする請求項4又は5に記載の脱炭酸活性の測定方法。

#### 【請求項7】

請求項1乃至3のいずれか1項に記載の合成ペプチドを用いたことを特徴とする伝達性海 綿状脳症用葉剤。

#### 【請求項8】

プリオン蛋白質のアミノ酸配列由来の下記のアミノ酸配列

Lys-Thr-Asn-Met-Lys-His-Met-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Val-Val-Gly-Leu-Gly又は

Gly-Leu-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-

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Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Met-His-Lys-Met-Asn-Thr-Lys

を少なくとも一部に有するペプチドを用いることを特徴とする伝達性海綿状脳症用薬剤の探索方法。

#### 【請求項9】

前記アミノ酸配列のN末端をNH₂又はNHCOCH₃とし、C末端をCOOH又はCONH₂とすることを特徴とする請求項8に記載の伝達性海綿状脳症用薬剤の探索方法。

#### 【請求項10】

塩基性アミノ酸リジン残基を少なくとも 1 個含む両親媒性アミノ酸配列を用いることを特徴とする伝達性海綿状脳症用薬剤の探索方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

## [0001]

## 【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、プリオン蛋白質の部分アミノ酸配列(セグメント)に対してシャペロン活性を有する新規な合成ペプチド、脱炭酸活性の測定方法、伝達性海綿状脳症用薬剤及びその探索方法に関する。

#### [0002]

#### 【従来の技術】

伝達性海綿状脳症(クロイツフェルト・ヤコプ病、スクレイピー、牛海綿状脳症など)の治療薬の開発には、社会からの強力な要請がある。これまでに幾つかの低分子化合物が開発されてきているが、効力性と副作用の点から、より優れた活性をもつ化合物の開発が望まれている(K. T. Adjou et al.. CNS Drugs 10. 83-89 (1998))。

#### [0003]

伝達性海綿状脳症と高分子シャペロン(Protein X)との関連性は既に指摘されているが、高分子シャペロンの単離同定には到っていない(F. E. Cohen & S. B. Prusiner, Annu. Rev. Biochem. 67. 793-819 (1998))。但し、13個のアミノ酸残基からなる合成ペプチド(iPrP13)によるヒト(又はマウス) 感染性プリオン蛋白質( $PrP^8$  c) の正常プリオン蛋白質( $PrP^C$ )への変換が既に報告されている(C. Soto et al.. Lancet 355, 192-197 (2000), C. Soto et al.. Biochem. Biorhem. Commun. 226. 672-680 (1996))。

### [0004]

所望の分子シャペロン活性を有する短鎖ペプチド又は低分子有機化合物を開発するためには、生物活性を有する既存のアミノ酸配列中のアミノ酸残基を他のアミノ酸残基に置換するという方法や自然界からのランゲムスクリーニング方法が採用される。例えば、前者の方法では、その配列中のアミノ酸残基の親媒性に着目して、似たような性質をもつほかのアミノ酸残基と入れ替える。また、N末端のアセチル化、C末端のアミド化、あるいはペプチド結合(一CONH-)を一CH2-NH-、一CH=CH-、-NHCO-のように変換したり、適当な位置に2つのシステイン残基を導入して直線型から環状型にしたり、あるいはその逆方向(環状型から直線型)へ変換したり、またL-アミノ酸残基をD-アミノ酸残基と交換したりする改変方法もある。更に、新しい1つの合成方法として、天然型アミノ酸配列の逆配列合成法もある(B-L・Lie et ムー・・ BiolPhのFm・ Bull・・ 19・ 1602-1606 (1996))。

#### [0005]

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680 (1996)).

[0006]

感染性プリオン蛋白質(Prpsc)と伝達性海綿状脳症との関連性は多くの研究者に依って議論されているが、正常なプリオン蛋白質(Prpc)については、銅結合蛋白質やストレス応答蛋白質以外の機能は不明である。但し、プリオン蛋白質の部分ペプチドがトリフロロエタノール存在下、オキザロアセテートに対して脱炭酸活性を発現するかもしれないことが推測されているが実証されていない(特開2002-22736号公報)。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明の目的は、分子シャペロン活性を有する新規なシャペロン活性を有する合成ペプチド、脱炭酸活性の測定方法、伝達性海綿状脳症用薬剤及びその探索方法を提供することである。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明者は鋭意検討した結果、プリオン蛋白質のアミノ酸配列由来のアミノ酸配列R 4 N H-I, ys-T, r-Asn-Met-L, ys-H, is-Met-A, a-G, y-A, a-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Val-Gly-Gly-Le u-G-Iy-COR<sup>5</sup> (配列表中の配列番号13) 又はR<sup>4</sup> NH-G-Iy-Leu-G-I y-G|y-Va|-Va|-A|a-G|y-A|a-A|a-A|a-A|a-G| y-Ala-Met-His-Lys-Met-Asn-Thr-Lys-COR<sup>5</sup>(配 列表中の配列番号 1 4 ) (R 4 は水素原子又はアセチル基であり、R 5 は O H 又は N H  $\circ$ である。)で表されるアミノ酸配列の何れか1つが、トリフロロエタノール(TFE)存 在下で、オキザロアセテートの脱炭酸活性を促進することを見出し、更にそのアミノ酸配 列はアミノ酸配列R<sup>1</sup> NH-Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly-Ala - P r o - A l a - A l a - P r o - A l a - X 1 - C O R <sup>2</sup> (配列表中の配列番号10 )(X<sub>1</sub> はASP又はGluであり、R<sup>1</sup> は水素原子又はアセチル基であり、R<sup>2</sup> はOH 又はNH々である。)で表されるペプチドか、又はR<sup>3</sup> NH-Ile-Ser-X<sub>2</sub> -G  $|y-8er-G|y-X_3-Thr-TrP-8er-Asn-X_4-Tyr-COR$ <sup>4</sup> (配列表中の配列番号11) 若しくはR<sup>3</sup> NH-Tyr-X<sub>4</sub> - Asn-8er-Tr P-Thr-X<sub>3</sub>-G|y-Ser-G|y-X<sub>2</sub>-Ser-I|e-COR<sup>4</sup> (配列表 中の配列番号12)(X2、X3及びX4はASP、Glu又はAとみであり、R<sup>1</sup>は水 素原子又はアセチル基であり、R2 はOH又はNH2である。)で表されるペプチドのう ち何れが1つのペプチド又はクロルプロマジンを加えると、TFE非存在下でも、オキザ ロアセテートの脱炭酸活性を促進することを見出し、本発明を完成させた。

[0009]

[0010]

また、本願発明に係る伝達性海綿状脳症用薬剤の探索方法は、上記のいずれかの合成ペプチドを用いるが、又はカルシトニン等の塩基性アミノ酸リプン残基を少なくとも 1 個含む両親媒性アミノ酸配列を用いることを特徴とする。

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明のペプチドは活性化エステル法、退合酸無水物法、アジド法などのC端活性化法、カルボシミドなどのカップリング法、N-カルボキシ無水物(NCA)法、酸化還元法あるいは固相合成法等の方法により合成することができる。

[0012]

本発明のペプチドの有効成分として含む分子シャペロン剤においては該ペプチドに代えてあるいは該ペプチドと共に、上記のペプチドの生理学的に許容される塩を有効成分として含んでいてもよく、生理学的に許容される塩としてはアルカリ、無機酸または有機酸、例

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えば水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カルシウム、水酸化マグネシウム、水酸化カリウム、塩酸、硫酸、燐酸、酢酸、クエン酸、涸石酸、乳酸、オレイン酸、フマール酸等との塩を挙げることができる。

[0013]

本発明におけるペプチドまたはその塩は治療または予防のための経口的あるいは非経口的に投与することができる。

[0014]

経口投与削としては散削、 粒削、カプセル削、錠削などの固形製削あるいはシロップ削、エリキシル削などの液状製削とすることができる。また、非経口投与削としては注射削、直腸投与削、皮膚外用削、吸入削とすることができる。これらの製削は活性成分に禁学的に認容できる製造助削を加えることにより常法に従って製造される。更に、公知の技術により持続性製削とすることも可能である。

[0015]

[0016]

経口投与用の液状製剤を製造するには活性成分と白糖、ソルビトール、グリセリンなどの 甘味剤とを水に溶かして透明なシロップ剤、更に精油、エタノールなどを加えてエリキシ ル剤とするが、アラピアゴム、トラガント、ポリソルペート80、カルボキシメチルセル ロースナトリウムなどを加えて乳剤または 恐濁剤としてもよい。これらの液状製剤には所 望により 矯味剤、 着色剤、保存剤などを加えてもよい。

[0017]

注射削を製造するには活性成分を必要に応じて塩酸、水酸化ナトリウム、乳酸、乳酸ナトリウム、リン酸一水 案ナトリウム、リン酸二水 案ナトリウムなどのPH調整削、塩化ナトリウム、プドウ糖などの等張化削とともに注射用蒸留水に溶解し、無菌 5 過してアンプルに充填するか、更にマンニトール、デキストリン、シクロデキストリン、セラチンなどを加えて真空下 深結乾燥し、用 等溶解型の注射削としてもよいし、活性成分にレシチン、ポリソルペート 8 0 、ポリオキシエチレン硬化 麻子油などを加えて水中で乳化せしめ注射用乳削とすることもできる。

[0018]

直腸投与剤を製造するには活性成分及びカカオ脂、脂肪酸のモノ、シ及びトリグリセリド、ポリエチレングリコールなどの坐剤用基剤とを加湿して溶融し、型に流し込んで冷却するか、活性成分をポリエチレングリコール、大豆油などに溶解したのちゼラチン膜で被殺すればよい。

[0019]

皮膚外用剤を製造するには活性成分を白色ワセリン、ミツロウ、流動パラフィン、ポリエチレンプリコールなどに加えて必要ならば加湿して練合し軟砂剤とするか、ロジン、アクリル酸アルキルエステル重合体などの粘着剤と練合したのちポリエチレンなどの不趣布に展延してテープ剤としてもよい。

[0020]

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吸入削を製造するには活性成分をフロンガスなどの噴射剤に溶解または分散して耐圧容器に充填しエアゲール剤としてもよい。

[0021]

本発明のペプチドの投与量は伝達性海綿状脳症の患者(牛、羊などの動物も含め)の年齢、体重及び病態に依ってことなるが、通常一日当たり約1~500m分であり、1乃至数回に分けて投与することが望ましい。

[0022]

以下に、本発明について、実施例に基づいて具体的に説明するが、本発明はこれらに限定されるものではない。また、本活性測定方法を全種プリオン蛋白質の全長アミノ酸配列したり、アミノ酸親媒性などの分類法に関する既知知見を用いて蛋白質データペー等から本発明のシャペロン活性を有する合成ペプチドのアミノ酸配列と相同性の高い日本の高いアミノ酸配列を持つ蛋白質を探索し、その相同性の高いアミノ酸配列を含む該蛋白質を探索の開発)に利用することも容易に類准でき、本発明範囲に含まれる。更に、本活性測定法は、伝達性海綿状脳症の治療、予防又は検査用の薬剤の探索方法にも利用できることは明白であり、その用途法が本実施例に限定されるものではない。

[0023]

【実施例】

先ず、種々の合成ペプチドを準備した。本実施例に用いた合成ペプチドは下記表 1 に示す とおりである。

[0024]

【表1】

• •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
配列番号	アミノ酸配列
1	GIGKFLKKAKKFAKAFVKILKK-CONH₂
2	LAKLLKALAKLLKK-CONH <sub>2</sub>
3	KTNMKHMAGAAAAGAVVGGLG-COOH
4	GLGGVVAGAAAAGAMHKMNTK-COOH
5	DAPAAPAGPAVPV-COOH
6	VPVAPGAPAAPAD-COOH
7	ISRGSGRTWSNRY-COOH
8	ISDGSGDTWSNDY-COOH
9	CH₃CONH-KTNMKHMAGAAAAGAVVGGLG-COOH

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[0025]

配列番号 1、2、3 及び 5 に記載のアミノ酸配列は公知である(A. I w a k o r i e t a l . . Biol. P k a r m. B u l l . 20. 267-270 (1997): K. Johnsson e t a l . . Nature 365. 530-532 (1993): G. Forioni e t a l . Nature 365. 5362. 543-546 (1993): C. 80to e t a l . . Lancet 355. 192-197 (2000))。一方、配列番号 4、6、7、8 及び9 に記載のアミノ酸配列は本発明範囲に含まれるものである。また、配列番号 1、2、3、4 及び9 に記載のアミノ酸配列は、塩基性アミノ酸リジン残基を少なくとも1個含む両 親媒性アミノ酸配列であり、このような両親媒性アミノ酸配列としては、他にカルシトニンが学げられる。

[0026]

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次に、脱炭酸酵素活性測定を行った。この測定方法は以下のとおりである。 2.98 mM オキザロアセテート(1.7 m l : 50 m M MOP8. 0.15 M Nacl. PH7.5)とトリフロロエタノール(TFE)(0.2 m l)を分光器セルに加え、室温で、5分間 した。 後、その溶液に2.0 m M 濃度の測定用サンプルを0.1 m l 加えて反応溶液全量を2 m l とし、室温で、1分間 (I u c l i . H 8 - 3 B . 回転スピード4)した。その後、 を停止し、分光器(U l t r o a s p e c 3 1 0 0 P r o . A m e r s l a m Bioscienes cor P . )で285 n m の吸光度を測定した。対照サンプルとしては2.0 m M 配列番号 2 (0.2 m M) を用いた

[0027]

反応開始後、2500秒後の配列番号2に記載のアミノ酸配列存在下での吸光度減少量のを求めた。同様にして、配列番号2に記載のアミノ酸配列非存在下でのオキザロアセテートの吸光度減少量 b を求めた。試験ペプチド(配列番号1、3、4、5、6、7及び8)についても同様にして吸光度減少量cを求め、下記の数式1により試験ペプチドの配列番号2に記載のアミノ酸配列に対する相対比活性を求めた。

[0028]

【数1】

相対比活性= (c-b) / (a-b)

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[0029]

この測定結果を表2に示す。

[0030]

【表2】

相対比活性		
0. 32		
1.00		
0. 12		
0. 12		
0. 02		
0. 04		
NT		
NT		
NT		

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[0031]

この結果より配列番号3及び4に記載のアミノ酸配列はTFE存在下脱炭酸活性を有していることが明らかとなった。

[0032]

次に、合成ペプチドのシャペロン活性測定を行った。この測定方法は以下のとおりである。2.98mMオキザロアセテート(1.7ml: 50mM MOPS. 0.15M NaCl. PH7.5)とTFE(0.2ml)を分光器セルに加え、室温で、5分間 した。 後、その溶液に2.0mM濃度の測定用サンプルを0.1ml加えて反応溶液全量を2mlとし、室温で、1分間 (Iuchi. HS-3B. 回転スピ



ード4)した。その後、 を停止し、分光器(Ultroaspec 8100Pro. Amersham Bioscienes corp.)で285nmの吸光度を測定した。対照サンプルとしては2.0mM配列番号3(又は4)に記載のアミノ酸配列(0.2mM)を用いた。反応開始後、2500秒後の配列番号3に記載のアミノ酸配列存在下での吸光度減少量とを求めた。同様にして、配列番号3に記載のアミノ酸配列非存在下でのオキザロアセテートの吸光度減少量とを求めた。

次に、上記操作のTFEの代わりに試験ペプチド(配列番号 5、6、7又は8)を0.2 m | 加え、室温で5分間 した。 後、その溶液に2.0 m M 濃度の測定用サンプル(配列番号 3)を0.1 m | 加えて反応溶液全量を2 m | とし、室温で、1分間 (Iuchi, H8-3B, 回転スピード4)した。 を停止後、分光器で285 n m の吸光度減少量fを測定した。下記の数式2により試験ペプチドの配列番号 3(又は4)に記載のアミノ酸配列に対する相対比活性を求めた。

[0034]

[0033]

【数2】

相対比活性= (f - e) / (d - e)

【 0 0 3 5 】 この測定結果を表 3 に示す。 【 0 0 3 6 】 【 表 3 】 20

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(55.0)	ı
A STATE	

試料			相対比活性
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	1. 00
TFE			1.00
配列番号4	$(200 \mu\mathrm{M})$	+	1. 00
TFE			1.00
配列番号3	$(200 \mu\mathrm{M})$	+	0. 12
配列番号5	$(100 \mu M)$		0.12
配列番号3	$(200~\mu$ M $)$	+	0. 38
配列番号5	$(200 \mu M)$		0. 56
配列番号3	$(200\mu\mathrm{M})$	+	0, 42
配列番号6	$(100 \mu M)$		0. 42
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0, 44
配列番号6	$(200 \mu M)$		0. 11
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	NT
配列番号7	$(100 \mu M)$		111
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	NT
配列番号7	$(200 \mu$ M)		141
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	NT
配列番号8	$(100 \mu M)$		141
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	NT
配列番号8	$(200 \mu\mathrm{M})$		141

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[0037]

この結果より、本発明のペプチド(配列番号 6)はシャペロン活性を有していることが明らかとなった。

[0038]

更に、他の方法により、合成ペプチドのシャペロン活性測定を行った。この測定方法は以下のとおりである。分光器セル中、2mM配列番号3(又は4)(0. 2ml)、緩衝液(50mM MOPS. 0. 15M NACI. PH7. 0)(1. 4ml)の混合溶液に、2mM測定用サンプル(配列番号5. 6. 7. 8)(0. 2ml)を加え、室温で48時間 (Iucki. HS-3B. 回転スピード4)した。 後、2. 98mMオキザロアセテート(0. 2ml)を加えて全量を2. 0mlとし、更に1分間した。 を停止し、分光器(UItraSPec 3100Pro. Amerskam BiOScieneS corP.)で285nmの吸光度減少量を反応開始後5000秒間測定した。対照サンプルとしては、測定用サンプル非存在下、トリフロロエタノール(TFE)存在下の配列番号3で測定した吸光度減少量を1.00とした。

[0039]

この測定結果を表4に示す。

[0040]

【 表 4 】

	•		
試料			相対比活性
配列番号3	(200 μ M)	+	1.00
TFE (+)			1.00
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0. 59
TFE (-)			0. 09
配列番号4	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0. 70
TFE (+)			U. 10
配列番号4	$(200 \mu\mathrm{M})$	+	0. 54
TFE (-)			0.04
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0. 62
配列番号5	$(200 \mu M)$		0. 02
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0. 60
配列番号6	$(200 \mu M)$		0.00
配列番号3	$(200 \mu M)$	+	0. 65
配列番号7	$(200 \mu\mathrm{M})$		0, 00

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## [0041]

配列番号3 (200 µ M) +

配列番号8 (200 μ M)

この結果より、本発明のペプチド(配列番号 6 及び7)はシャペロン活性を有していることが明らかとなった。

0.57

#### [0042]

[0043]

この測定結果を表5に示す。

[0044]

【表5】

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試料	活性	相対比活性
配列番号2 (200 µ M) + TFE (+)	0. 195	1.00
配列番号 2 (200 μ M) + TFE (-)	0. 159	
配列番号 9 (200 µ M) + TFE (+)	0. 169	0. 61
配列番号 9 (200 μ M) + TFE (-)	0. 147	

[0045]

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この結果より、配列番号9に記載のアミノ酸配列はTFE存在下で脱炭酸活性を有していることが明らかとなった。

[0046]

次に、抗精神病薬等として使用されるクロルプロマジンのシャペロン活性測定を行った。この測定方法は以下のとおりである。分光器セル中、2mM配列番号 9 (0.2ml)、 緩衝液(50mM MOPS. 0.15 MNaCl. PH6.0) (1.4ml)の 混合溶液に、2mM測定用サンプル(例えば、クロルプロマジン)を加え、室温で48時 間 (Iuchi. HS-3B. 回転スピード4) した。 後、2.98 mMオ キザロアセテート(0.2ml)を加えて全量を2.0mlとし、更に1分間 した。

を停止し、分光器(Ultraspec 8100Pro. Amersham Bioscienes corp.)で285nmの吸光度減少量を反応開始後5000秒間測定した。対照サンプルとしては、配列番号9非存在下、探索用サンプル(クロルプロマジン)存在下で測定した吸光度減少量を1.00とした。

[0047]

この測定結果を表6に示す。

[0048]

【表 6 】

試料	相対比活性
クロルプ・ロマシン (200 μ M) (pH6. 0)	1. 00
緩衝溶液中でのオキザロアセテートの自己分解 (pH6.0)	1. 00
配列番号 9 (200 μ M) +クロルプロマジン (200 μ M) (pH6.0)	1.31

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[0049]

この結果より、 本発明のシャペロン活性測定法は伝達性海綿状脳症用治療業としての低分子有機化合物を探索できることが明らかとなった。

[0050]

【発明の効果】

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上記ペプチドは分子シャペロン活性を有し、伝達性海綿状脳症の治療、予防又は検査業としての用途を有する。

[0051]

【配列表】



- (110) BioFrontier Institute INC.
- (120) Synthetic Peptide with Chaperone Activity
- (130) XY04651

(140)

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(141)

- (150) JP 2002-128976
- (151) 2002-4-30
- (150) JP 2002-200884
- (151) 2002-7-10

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- (150) JP 2002-268260
- (151) 2002-9-13
- (160) 14
- (170) Patentin Ver. 2.1

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- (210) 1
- (211) 22
- ⟨212⟩ PRT
- (213) Artificial Sequence
- (220)

40

(223) Synthetic Peptide



⟨210⟩ 3



(220) (223) Topology is normal chain type	
(400) 1 Gly Ile Gly Lys Phe Leu Lys Lys Ala Lys Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Phe 1 5 10 15	10
Val Lys Ile Leu Lys Lys 20	
⟨210⟩ 2	
〈211〉 14	20
(212) PRT	
(213) Artificial Sequence	
⟨220⟩	
(223) Synthetic Peptide	
⟨220⟩	30
(223) Topology is normal chain type	
(400) 2	
Leu Ala Lys Leu Leu Lys Ala Leu Ala Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys	
1 5 10	
	40

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⟨220⟩

(223) Topology is normal chain type

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¥	114	ŊΊ	

〈211〉 21	
(212) PRT	
(213) Artificial Sequence	
⟨220⟩	
(223) Synthetic Peptide	
	10
(220)	
(223) Topology is normal chain type	
(400) 3	
Lys Thr Asn Met Lys His Met Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Val	
1 5 10 15	20
Val Gly Gly Leu Gly	20
20	
⟨210⟩ 4	
〈211〉 21	
⟨212⟩ PRT	30
(213) Artificial Sequence	
⟨220⟩	
(223) Synthetic Peptide	



4	n	n)	4
<b>\</b>	14	u,	7

Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Val Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Met His 1 5 10 15

Lys Met Asn Thr Lys

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10

- ⟨210⟩ 5
- (211) 13
- (212) PRT
- (213) Artificial Sequence

(220)

20

- (223) Synthetic Peptide
- (220)
- (223) Topology is normal chain type
- (400) 5

Asp Ala Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Gly Pro Ala Val Pro Val 1 5 10

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- (210) 6
- **(211)** 13
- (212) PRT
- (213) Artificial Sequence

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		(16)	JP 2004 155688 A 2004.	6. 3
(220)				
⟨223⟩	Synthetic Peptide			
(220)				
⟨223⟩	Topology is normal chain	type		
<b>〈400〉</b>	6			10
Val P	ro Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Pro	o Ala Ala Pro Ala Asj		
1 5 10	0			
⟨210⟩	7			
⟨211⟩	13			
⟨212⟩	PRT			20
⟨213⟩	Artificial Sequence			
(220)	·			
(223)	Synthetic Peptide			
(220)				
⟨223⟩	Topology is normal chain	type		30
<b>(400)</b>	7			
	er Arg Gly Ser Gly Arg Th	r Trp Ser Asn Arg Ty	t	

(210) 8

1 5 10

**〈211〉 13** 





(213) Artificial Sequence

(220)

(223) Synthetic Peptide

(220)

10

(223) Topology is normal chain type

(400) 8

Ile Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly Asp Thr Trp Ser Asn Asp Tyr

1 5 10

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⟨210⟩ 9

(211) 21

⟨212⟩ PRT

(213) Artificial Sequence

(220)

(223) Synthetic Peptide

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(220)

(223) Topology is normal chain type

(220)

 $\langle 223 \rangle$  C-terminus is CH3CONH

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(400) 9



# Lys Thr Asn Met Lys His Met Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Val 1 5 10 15

Val Gly Gly Leu Gly

(213) Artificial Sequence

20

10 (210) 10 (211) 13 (212) PRT (213) Artificial Sequence (220) 20 (223) Synthetic Peptide (220) (221) PEPTIDE (222) (13) (223) Xaa represents Asp or Glu 30 (400) 10 Val Pro Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Xaa 1 5 10 (210) 11 ⟨211⟩ 13 40 (212) PRT

(19)



(220)		
⟨223⟩	Synthetic Peptide	
(220)		
	PEPTIDE	
<b>⟨222⟩</b>		10
	Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg	
⟨220⟩		
⟨221⟩	PEPTIDE	
⟨222⟩	(7)	
⟨223⟩	Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg	20
(220)		20
⟨221⟩	PEPTIDE	
⟨222⟩	(12)	
⟨223⟩	Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg	
<b>(400)</b>	11	
Ile S	er Xaa Gly Ser Gly Xaa Thr Trp Ser Asn Xaa Tyr	30
1 5 1	0	
⟨210⟩	12	
⟨211⟩	13	
⟨212⟩	PRT	
⟨213⟩	Artificial Sequence	40

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		(20)	Jr	2004	100000 1
(220)					
〈223〉	Synthetic Peptide				
〈220〉					
⟨221⟩	PEPTIDE				
⟨222⟩	(2)				
〈223〉	Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg				
〈220〉					
⟨221⟩	PEPTIDE				
⟨222⟩	(7)				
〈223〉	Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg	}			
(220)					
⟨221⟩	PEPTIDE				
(222)	(11)				
⟨223⟩	Xaa represents Asp, Glu or Arg				
<b>〈400〉</b>	12				
Tyr X	aa Asn Ser Trp Thr Xaa Gly Ser	Gly Xaa Ser Ile			

⟨210⟩ 13

1 5 10

**(211) 21** 

⟨212⟩ PRT

(213) Artificial Sequence

⟨220⟩



## (223) Synthetic Peptide

(400) 13

Lys Thr Asn Met Lys His Met Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Val 1 5 10 15

Val Gly Gly Leu Gly

20

(210) 14

**(211)** 21

⟨212⟩ PRT

(213) Artificial Sequence

20

10

(220)

(223) Synthetic Peptide

(400) 14

Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Val Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Met His 1 5 10 15

30

Lys Met Asn Thr Lys



フロントページの続き

(51) Int. Cl. 7

G01N 33/50 G01N 33/68 FΙ

G01N 33/68 A61K 37/02 テーマコード(参考)